

The Hongkong Telegraph.

[ESTABLISHED 1881.]

NEW SERIES No. 8528

三月廿一號

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911. 三月廿一號

四月九號

\$66 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF THE METROPOLITAN CUP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.
The result of the Metropolitan Cup is as follows:

Kilbroney	1.
Bagotstown	2.
Clannish	3.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, the only forfeit if declared, 10 sovereigns, if left in, or 15 sovereigns, for starters; winner after the publication of the weights of any race value 200 sovereigns, 5 lbs.; of any two races or of one value 500 sovereigns, 10 lbs. extra; second to receive 50 sovereigns. About two miles and a quarter, to start a few yards beyond the Winning Chair. (48 entries, 12 of whom declared.) The highest weight accepting was 8st. 13lbs.

The acceptances were:

Vernoy (Mr. L. Neumann)	vs st 1b
Gilpin	5 9 0
Basso Pointe by Simonian	
Basso Terro (M. E. de St. Alary) In France	4 8 13
Glenis (Lord Derby) Hon. G. Lawton	8 10
Ulster King (Mr. E. A. Wiggin) Louis	4 8 6
Carlowitz (Sir William Cooper) Davies	6 8 4
Pillo (Mr. James Buchanan) Robinson	6 8 3
Double Thrush (Mr. P. Nelke) Pickering	6 7 13
Apaoche (Sir Carl Mayer) Capt. Dewhurst	4 7 12
Accurate (Sir Peter Walker) Latham	5 7 9
Specifical (Mr. J. Fallon)	
Fallon	a 7 0
Eaton Lad (Mr. C. T. Pulley) Butchers	6 7 5
Colonial (Mr. G. A. Pronto) W. Jurivice	5 7 4
Tollyfoyle (Mr. J. Hutton) In Ireland	5 7 3
Hoodean (Sir Berkeley Shefield) S. Darling	4 7 2
Buckhorse (Mr. F. Pratt)	
Pratt	4 7 2
Killbroney (Lord St. Davids) C. Waugh	4 7 1
Bagotstown (Mr. F. S. Watts) F. Hunt	4 7 1
Hinny (Mr. C. T. Pulley) Butchers	4 7 0
Book (Mr. A. Fitzgerald) Gilbert	a 6 13
Blackwell	4 6 13
Darrara (Lady Torrington)	
Fallon	5 6 13
Plume (Mr. A. E. Barton) Medals	4 6 12
Tran (Mr. E. Hulton) Wootten	a 6 11
Torch (Mr. P. Cosens) J. Dawson	5 6 12
Romney (Mr. A. Gorham) Hackett	6 6 11

DIPLOMATIC ENTERPRISE.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Throne to send a Chinese Minister of the Second Class to Siam, and to despatch a Consul General and a commercial attaché to Saigon.

Telegrams.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

NEW MEASURES TO REMOVE ABUSE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.
Mr. Winston Churchill introduced into the House to-day a new Bill which will serve to strengthen the Aliens Act.

This Houndsditch "battle" is more or less responsible for this fresh attempt to remove the abuses which the little-restricted alien immigration into England causes.

Mr. Churchill has since the memorable day in Sydney-street frequently referred to the legislation which he proposed to suggest to Parliament in this connection.

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has introduced in the House of Commons the Prevention of Aliens' Crimes Bill.

The Pistols Bill has also been introduced. This empowers the police to search aliens for weapons.

The steps to which Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Home Secretary, referred the other day in the House of Commons, as likely to be found necessary before long in connection with the question of Chinese immigration in Liverpool, need cause no sensation here. The situation which they will be intended to meet is a local one entirely, affecting at present only a certain class of Chinese settlers in one English city, and having no bearing whatever upon the general position of Chinese residents in the United Kingdom. The Chinese colony in Liverpool has been increasing very greatly of late years, and as it consists largely of discharged sailors and seafarers from steamers from Chinese ports, as well as deserters belonging to the same ratings, the businesses in which its members are accustomed to engage are of such a character as to bring them into bitter competition with the humblest, and we fear, we must add, the most turbulent classes of the indigenous population. Hence street fights and disturbances of a magnitude almost sufficient to be dignified by the name of riots, have been becoming all too frequent, so much so, in fact, as to attract, as we now learn, the serious attention of the British Home Office authorities. We fancy the situation will be found to be one calling for police intervention and municipal regulation only, and that the resources of diplomacy need not be invoked in this connection. It is not impossible also that the wooing of the Liverpool electors in the Liberal and Labour interests has had something to do with the position taken by the Home Office in this matter.—"Shanghai Times."

Telegrams.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT BIZERTA.

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.
President Fallières has arrived at Bizerta.

The British and Italian warships in the harbour fired a salute of welcome, and the Bey of Tunis and the French Resident of Bizerta boarded the President's war-ship to greet him.

(Bizerta is on the north coast of Tunis and was occupied by the French in 1881. They propose to make of it a great naval port. Its principal wealth comes from its fisheries.)

NATIVE PRESS AGAIN.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Japanese Minister in Peking has requested the Board of Interior to prohibit the native press from publishing articles about diplomatic questions relating to China and Japan. The Japanese Minister also asked Prince Ching and H. E. Na Tang to suppress the native press from devoting columns to such articles, in which they accuse the secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs of having sold his country, as this is a breach of international convention.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The loan obtained from the four countries will be issued at less than 5 per cent. The first instalment is to be paid after the first ten years, and the subsequent instalments are to be completed in 45 years after the issue of the loan.

The Board of Finance intends to appoint an experienced Belgian financier as the expert for China.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—Rev. H. R. Wells, \$15.

Telegrams.

THE CORONATION.

ADMIRAL TOGO INVITED BY AMERICA.

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.
Washington telegrams state that the American Government has asked Admiral Togo to be the guest of the nation during his return voyage to Japan after participating in the coronation festivities at London.

The Admiral has accepted the invitation.

A NEW VICEROY.

FOR THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has arrived in Peking.

The Grand Councillors have strongly recommended him to be the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Viceroy stated that he must have absolute control of the financial and diplomatic affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces before he could accept the post.

The Grand Councillors have complied with his request, and they will memorialize the Throne soon after the return of Viceroy Hsi Liang and the termination of the International Plague Conference in Manchuria.

Chinese Minister Returns.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Chinese Minister in Japan has returned to Peking owing to diplomatic questions regarding the Three Eastern Provinces.

CHINESE ARMY.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Governor of Turkestan has telegraphed to Peking urging the Throne to put aside funds for the reorganization of the army, and to despatch military officials to Turkestan.

Telegrams.

FRONTIER DISPUTES.

BRITISH MINISTER TO CONFER.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs forwarded an invitation to the British Minister in Peking to discuss the frontier disputes at the Board's headquarters yesterday.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has sent a long telegram to the Government to the effect that the situation in his province though not quite so critical as that in Manchuria, is many times more dangerous, and that unless the Government and the Provincial authorities do their utmost there is no means of averting the impending danger. The Government repeatedly tells him to consider the whole commonwealth and not one particular province, but they do not know that if there is trouble in a place the whole country will be affected. The situation is daily changing and people are very much excited. Reports of frontier troubles are pouring in and there is no mistaking these omens of calamity. His Excellency concludes by saying that if the Government thinks that he exaggerates, it may reprimand and dismiss him.

The Russian aggression on China's Mongolian frontier has also suddenly ceased, Russia finding that the time was not yet ripe for such bullying. So far as the gratifying submission of China goes, it leaves things exactly as they were before, but Russia saves face by pretending that she has gained some point or points. The mystery of the relations between Russia, Japan, and China deepens. The apparently well-grounded Chinese suspicion that Russia and Japan had a shrewd understanding with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia thus appeared on the surface has now been turned into a subject of doubt by recent developments. We are in receipt of private advice from the North that the Russians and Japanese, diplomatic and civilian, are for from "hitting it off" where they come into contact. It is not suggested that an open rupture is probable. The fact is mentioned more by way of reassuring the friends of China that there is little to fear as a result of a too close rapprochement.—"Straits Echo."

The Grand Councillors have complied with his request, and they will memorialize the Throne soon after the return of Viceroy Hsi Liang and the termination of the International Plague Conference in Manchuria.

The rebels state that they captured two machine guns. They estimate their own casualties at 30, and those of the Federal troops at 200.

American troops were spectators

of the battle at a distance from the boundary. Nevertheless six were wounded.

Mr. O'Brien, ambassador of the

United States in Japan, speaking

in response, said that he was of the

same opinion as the minister, in every respect, and he hoped for

the everlasting existence of the

present relationship between the

two nations.

Telegrams.

MEXICAN REBELS.

SURRENDER TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Peking, April 18.

The Mexican rebels have surrendered to the United States troops who crossed the border and interrupted the battle between them and the Mexican Federal forces.

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

Bombay, April 18, 2 p.m.

The battle continued the whole day. 1,500 Federal troops attacked a thousand rebels entrenched at Aguaprieta and were repeatedly repulsed.

The rebels state that they captured two machine guns. They estimate their own casualties at 30, and those of the Federal troops at 200.

American troops were spectators

of the battle at a distance from the boundary. Nevertheless six were wounded.

Mr. O'Brien, ambassador of the

United States in Japan, speaking

in response, said that he was of the

same opinion as the minister, in every respect, and he hoped for

the everlasting existence of the

present relationship between the

two nations.

Telegrams.

THE JAPANESE.

AMERICAN TREATY.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS—APRIL 18.]

Tokio, April 18.

A dinner was given on Monday evening by the Foreign Minister Komura, in celebration of the signing of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty.

The minister addressed the assembled guests, to the effect that they had often heard many threatening rumours of late, as to the relations existing between the two countries.

The battle continued the whole day. 1,500 Federal troops attacked a thousand rebels entrenched at Aguaprieta and were repeatedly repulsed.

The rebels state that they captured two machine guns. They estimate their own casualties at 30, and those of the Federal troops at 200.

American troops were spectators

of the battle at a distance from the boundary. Nevertheless six were wounded.

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over the E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, is moving into the Pacific to the N. of Hokkaido.

The barometer has risen considerably in S. Japan and fallen rapidly over N. China.

A deep depression has advanced Eastwards over the continent and reached the Gulf of Pechili.

Areas of high pressure are lying over W. China and over the Pacific between the Loochoos and Bonins.

Fresh N. and N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

Forecast District.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.
Reserve Fund £1,000,000 at 2% 18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro. 15,250,000
Profit & Loss \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewlock—Chairman
G. H. Mathews—Deputy Chairman
F. J. Armstrong, Esq.
C. L. Leitzmann, Esq.
A. Balfe, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. J. Ireland, Esq.
G. S. Goldby, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Manager—
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liabilities of Proprietors £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:-
For 12 months ... 1 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " ... 3½ " "
" 1 " ... 2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital Paid Up ... Gold \$3,250,000
Reserve Fund ... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTING BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ "

For 3 " 3 "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.
Reserve Fund £1,000,000 at 2% 18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro. 15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. 15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewlock—Chairman
G. H. Mathews—Deputy Chairman
F. J. Armstrong, Esq.
C. L. Leitzmann, Esq.

A. Balfe, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. J. Ireland, Esq.
G. S. Goldby, Esq.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Manager—
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liabilities of Proprietors £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:-
For 12 months ... 1 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " ... 3½ " "
" 1 " ... 2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital Paid Up ... Gold \$3,250,000
Reserve Fund ... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTING BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ "

For 3 " 3 "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.
Reserve Fund £1,000,000 at 2% 18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro. 15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. 15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewlock—Chairman
G. H. Mathews—Deputy Chairman
F. J. Armstrong, Esq.
C. L. Leitzmann, Esq.

A. Balfe, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. J. Ireland, Esq.
G. S. Goldby, Esq.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Manager—
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liabilities of Proprietors £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:-
For 12 months ... 1 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " ... 3½ " "
" 1 " ... 2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital Paid Up ... Gold \$3,250,000
Reserve Fund ... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTING BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ "

For 3 " 3 "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

</

THE CANTON OUTRAGE.

The country has been shocked by the murder at Canton of the Tartar-General of Kwangtung at the hands of a so-called Political Reformer, really a revolutionary of the usual ignorant and misguided type, a product of Japanese education who had recently visited Singapore to stir up opposition to the present Government. There appears to have been no motive other than that of a dislike of a Government of any kind, a violent arachnophobia such as one finds fostered by Japan for her own purposes in China. The affair has naturally created a good deal of alarm, and has been compared with the murder of the Governor of Anhwei in the summer of 1907. It may be well therefore to note how far the present conditions are like those of 1907. In the first place that year was notable for the number of minor outbreaks which occurred in various parts of the Empire. There was a strong undercurrent of unrest and dissatisfaction, expressing itself by revolts in the schools, by piratical raids in the deltas and even in the higher reaches of the great rivers and on the interior lakes, and the province of Anhwei itself was the centre of a hotheaded revolutionary propaganda which, however, was of but a superficial character, for it was without funds and without leadership. Local circumstances, too, favoured disorder, whilst the country generally was in a nervous condition. The irresponsibles were pressing for the immediate establishment of a representative Government, and the rivalry of parties in Peking left the way open for considerable shirking of official responsibility. All those things were favourable for the growth of revolutionary sentiment, and perhaps of revolutionary organizations, and when the outrage at Anhwei took place some degree of general alarm was justifiable and natural.

The conditions at the present time are quite different. The beginning that has been made of representative institutions has taken the edge off the general agitation against the Government, and there is much greater readiness to rest patiently and allow of the natural growth of the constitutional plant; whilst there are local distresses in the shape of famine there is no general disorder; nor has there been any special manifestation of revolutionary sentiment in the Two Kwang Provinces, where most of China's "Irishmen" live. The present outbreak is isolated and apparently unsupported by any organization except of a very loose character, and there has been nowhere any expression of sympathy with the murderer. For some time past there has been no sign of violent opposition to the Government, and the very definite steps that have been taken to remove the differences between Manchus and Chinese have done much to mitigate the acerbity of the feelings with which young Chinese have hitherto regarded the present dynasty.

At the same time, the present outrage should serve as a warning to the Government. It may be a symptom, though we do not believe it is, of a more serious and organized opposition to the Government, and it would be neither right nor wise to be satisfied with the mere punishment of the assassin. The strictest enquiry should be made as to his connexions, both in this country and abroad, and if it be found that he had accomplices, which at present it does not appear that he had, every effort should be made to secure them and to make of them an example not to be forgotten. At the same time there needs to be greater vigilance exercised in the prevention of the illicit import of arms and ammunition, especially from the country which sent the Taten Maru to those shores. —"National Review."

There has been considerable discussion in the Chinese press as to the connection between the perpetrator of the outrage upon the late Tartar-General at Canton and revolutionary societies. Some are maintaining that the murderer is a revolutionary, and others that the incident has no connection with any rebellious party. It will be difficult to know the facts until after the trial of the accused man, but in the meantime it is interesting to remember that Canton is no centre of many revolutionary influences. There

is a large body of Cantonese men who have lived in foreign countries for many years, and have returned to their homes to pass the declining years of life. These have been filled with independent opinions, during their residence abroad. They are also, as a rule, men of means. We would not for a moment suggest that they are revolutionaries, for, as a matter of fact, it has happened that most of those who have been convicted of revolutionary tendencies have proved to be men who have never left their native land. The reason for alluding to this class of returned Cantonese is that they represent, in a large degree, the conflict of new and old opinion in China. Canton has contributed many of the most progressive leaders of the new life in China, but at the same time, it has also been a stronghold of conservative scholarship. The conflict between the new and the old has been a constant factor in the life of the people, and it has been easy for the restless and ambitious to turn their hands to revolutionary acts. It is altogether probable, therefore, that it will be found, upon the examination of the accused man, that he is in reality connected with revolutionary movements. —"Shanghai Times."

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 18.

The military authorities have reported to the Canton Viceroy an attempted rising of anarchists in the Pek-lo district and Kwei-shin districts, the seizure of a quantity of smuggled arms, and the arrest of a smuggler who is found to be a revolutionist. The report says that about a fortnight ago the military authorities received private information that some anarchists had shipped a lot of smuggled arms on the steamer Tai Hing, bound for Wai-chow, and that the contraband was intended for the attempted rising in those districts. On the arrival of the steamer, one pistol, nine smokeless guns, one hundred rounds of ammunition, seven compasses, and one private telegraphic code were located. One of the smugglers was arrested. The others made good their escape. The prisoner was sent down to Canton for trial, and he admitted that he was an anarchist and had taken part in the smuggling of arms. He also betrayed the names of some of his accomplices.

OUR DIARY.

Wednesday, 10th April.
Billiard Match, "Telegraph" Trophy, 9 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Boys) at Raco Course, noon.

Saturday, 22nd April.
Geo. Fenwick and Company Annual Meeting, noon.

Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.

Volunteers' Dinner.

Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Skating, Raco, at Victoria Skating Rink, 7 p.m.

Sunday, 23rd April.
Ball at Victoria Skating Rink.

Monday, 24th April.
Criminal Sessions.

School Sports, Finals, at Raco Course.

Tuesday, 25th April.
Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, noon.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, noon.

China Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Friday, 28th April.
Stockbrokers' Association's Sotting Day for April.

Philharmonic Concert.

Saturday, 29th April.
Drapery of Coronation Con-

tinent.

Entrance close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.

Hongkong Football Club Annual Dinner.

Monday, 1st May.
Shanghai Spring Race Meet-

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

MEETING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of devising ways and means for the celebration locally of the coming event of the year, a meeting was held at the City Hall last evening. His Hon. Sir Francis Piggott, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the meeting, which was poorly attended. At the outset, Sir Francis emphasized the necessity of consulting the public wish, since it was almost certain that the latter would be asked to provide some of the funds. After several sittings of the Committee, a scheme of proposed celebrations had been drawn up after mature deliberation and which was by no means hit upon in a haphazard sort of manner. Touching upon the question of a military and naval review, the speaker pointed out that the holding of a review was dependent on orders which might be sent from Home. A review would most probably be held on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Following the speaker then passed on to the question of a children's entertainment and said that it was generally admitted that the children should be treated in such a way that they would be impressed by and have a lasting remembrance of the occasion. Each child would receive a commemoration medal and in the evening a lantern procession would be held and a reception would be given by His Excellency. As to the question of fireworks and illuminations, he said a small committee had been appointed to consider the question, and a preliminary draft had been prepared, but how it ultimately worked out, of course, depended upon the view which would be expressed by members. He should say that the idea at present was not to have any extravaganzas, but to have a simple scheme. It was proposed that the streets be illuminated by red lanterns from the windows, and they also hoped, as part of the scheme, at a given signal, that the words "God Save the King" would be shown. On the following day there would be some sort of a procession, but he thought their Chinese friends were organising something of that nature. These were the rough details of the scheme, and he (Sir Francis), would be glad to have any suggestions which any present desired to make.

Mr. H. W. Looker then addressed the meeting. As a member of the public, he wished to enter a strong protest against the notice convening the meeting. There had been rumours from time to time but no notice of the date given. The first word he heard of the meeting was that morning, when he picked up an express which had fallen from his paper. He thought a more suitable method of calling the meeting should have been employed. The speaker touched upon certain aspects of the scheme submitted by the Committee, particularly the arrangements for the children's entertainment, and expressed his dissent from the Committee's views. He thought that the children admitted to the celebrations should be the children of British subjects. He would suggest that the whole programme should be either put before the public in greater detail or that they be given an opportunity of considering what the scheme really meant or what was going to be done.

The Chairman dealt with the points raised by Mr. Looker, and after further discussion the following programme was approved of:

Thursday, June 22nd, 1911.
11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.—Special Service, Cathedral, 2 p.m.—

Children to be addressed in their respective schools and to receive a medal apiece and to be provided with tea and refreshments, 7 p.m.—

Lantern procession with transparencies showing the Royal Family, 8 p.m.—11 p.m.—Dinner at Government House and reception afterwards. Public Gardens lit up by lanterns, band, refreshments, fireworks and illuminations on land and in harbour.

Friday, June 23rd.

Afternoon—Day procession if suitable arrangements can be made, 7 p.m.—Lantern processions with transparencies showing the Royal Family, 9 p.m.—11 p.m.—Fireworks and illuminations.

Tuesday, June 27th.

Opening of the Course.

Wednesday, June 28th.

Closing of the Course.

Thursday, June 29th.

Clubs to be closed.

Friday, June 30th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, July 1st.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, July 2nd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, July 3rd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, July 4th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, July 5th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, July 6th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, July 7th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, July 8th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, July 9th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, July 10th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, July 11th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, July 12th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, July 13th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, July 14th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, July 15th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, July 16th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, July 17th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, July 18th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, July 19th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, July 20th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, July 21st.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, July 22nd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, July 23rd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, July 24th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, July 25th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, July 26th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, July 27th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, July 28th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, July 29th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, July 30th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, July 31st.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, August 1st.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, August 2nd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, August 3rd.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, August 4th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, August 5th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Sunday, August 6th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Monday, August 7th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Tuesday, August 8th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Wednesday, August 9th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Thursday, August 10th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Friday, August 11th.

Public Gardens to be closed.

Saturday, August 12th.

Public Gardens

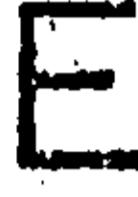
Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt whiskies distilled in
Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [23]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A.B.C., 6th edition
Western Union.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911

HOME PRODUCTION.

The average "Westerner" regards China as a dumping-ground for his products. For many hundreds of years he has been steadily increasing his imports to the neighbouring country. They were needed; many are still needed; but as is only natural the Chinese needing those things are beginning to ask themselves with increasing vehemence why they should not produce them themselves. The dilution of a monopoly is always a matter of serious import to the monopolist. The Western monopolist in China to-day sees his position threatened by changes which are the logical outcome of the lessons which for so many years he has been teaching his market. Always the world goes round in circles and we are rapidly reaching the point on the circumference of the wheel whence China will change roles, and from importer of all things become producer of many and exporter of much that she now buys abroad.

Among the many new industries that have made their bow to the Chinese market the most impor-

tant for the moment are the wool-weaving concerns. They are surely and steadily beating down the opposition of the wool imports and capturing the local markets. There is, for instance, the Shihui mill at Shanghai. It produces 874 yards of cloth daily, or 202,320 yards yearly. Its main object is to supply cloth for the immediate local market, though it hopes soon to be in a position to cater for the Government trade. The factory is under a Chinese superintendent, who has four Europeans under him, but these latter will be dispensed with shortly. The wool used is obtained from North China. About 250 native labourers are employed, half being women. Again, at Lanchow, Kansu, a similar factory has been started. It began to work only last year although the machinery had been imported from Europe several years ago. At Wuhan also there is a Chinese wool-mill using Japanese machinery, while at Chingho and Tientsin the same industry is in operation. Cotton mills are also numerous and are very rapidly increasing. There are at the present moment in China nearly two thousand modern looms for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. This, of course, is a hopelessly inadequate number to turn out the amount needed by the Empire, but it is a beginning—and from the acorn grow the oak.

Blest with the cheapest labour the world knows, China must become a producing country second to none. We are teaching her steadily, have been doing so for many years, and she undoubtedly is assimilating the lesson. Our imports may not show a large decrease within the next ten years, but that decrease is certainly threatened and just as certainly will come. When the foreign importer fades into comparative insignificance beside the local Chinese products, the day of the foreigners' defeat in China will have arrived.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

H.M.S. Crescent leaves Hongkong, homeward bound, on Friday.

Mr. Lui Jau Man will give a lecture at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening on the schools of Peking. Mr. Lui has been attending school in Peking for a number of years, and is now on his way to America to take a place in the Legation at Washington, D.C.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th April, 1911 (the doors were closed on Good Friday and Saturday last):

Library. Museum.	Non-Chinese... 244	118
Chinese.....	110	1,336
Total.....	354	1,454

Meo Cheung sends us a number of photos of the landing of Admiral Hubbard at Blake Pier, yesterday, and informs us that he is in receipt of a letter from Lady May thanking him for several photographs forwarded by him, illustrating the departure from Blake Pier of Sir Henry May and family. Lady May states that the pictures will always remind her of Hongkong, where she spent many happy years.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Pedro Leong Hing Koe, who passed away at his residence in Macao at 6.30 a.m. on Monday, the 17th inst., at the ripe old age of 68. Mr. Pedro Leong was the late proprietor of the well-known Hing Kee Hotel of Macao, and was known to his numerous European friends in the Far East as "Hing Kee." He was an old land mark of Macao, and was very popular with his European friends, who will now be sorry to learn of his demise. He leaves a big family to mourn his loss.

The French authorities in Indo-China absolutely prohibit the hemp plant, but nevertheless it is being taken into the country in ever-increasing quantities. It can be used as a drink, can be smoked or chewed; the physical and mental effects are deadly.

We have not been able to ascertain, as yet, whether this noxious drug has made its appearance in Hongkong, but we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the authorities to the danger of it doing so. It is a danger that should exercise the thoughts of the Legislative Council.

A party from the H.M.S. Astraea engaged in a route march in Shanghai on the 13th.

A large number of time-expired German soldiers are returning home from Tsingtao on the Kleist.

The machine shop plant for the Ichang-Szechuan Railway was supplied by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. G. H. Addison, R.E., Captain H. K. Hughes, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 2nd Lieut. J. A. Jervois, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

The following extract from the "Gazette of India," dated 17th March, is published for information:—Promotions. Indian Army—No. 198.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Date 10th January, 1911. Alfred Turner Rowlandson, Commandant, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

At the Victoria Skating Rink on Saturday next, an interesting handicap for children will take place at 6 p.m. A prize will be presented by Mr. J. Blake consisting of a silver cup for the winner of the 3.4 mile race. The same day at 7.30 p.m., the Naval and Military Championship will be decided, the distance being four miles. Two prizes will be competed for. For the following day, Saturday, the 22nd inst., further events are being arranged.

Middle Basenji is delighting large audiences nightly at the Empire with selections from English, French and Italian. Middle La Pomme also contributes pleasing songs. The programme on the whole is brimful of good things well worth seeing. We understand that the management has just received a fine collection of Puthe's coloured films, depicting famous operas. Next Friday, the well-known opera "Il Trovatore" will be thrown on the screen. Another pleasant announcement to music-lovers in Hongkong is that Sra. Salvati, soprano, and Sr. Falanti, baritone, have been engaged and will arrive shortly from Milan, where they have been connected with a well-known Opera Company.

THE HEMP FIEND.

WILL HASHISH TAKE THE PLACE OF OPIUM?

INDIAN DRUG ENTERING INDO-CHINA.

We have received some very interesting and very important information which, as our French neighbours would say, must "make furiously to think" those in authority.

It is concerning the importation of Indian hemp, and the consumption of its products, hashish or bhang, in China.

The Indian weed is being largely imported into Indo-China at the present moment,—so says our informant, who holds a high position in the military world.

He has given us a sprig or two of the hemp plant, which obviously lends itself to the uses of smugglers.

With first-hand knowledge of his subject, he declares that this wood, more pernicious than opium or alcohol, will in the near future take the place of opium in the Far East.

It is of small bulk—this deadly weed, is cheap in comparison with its elder brother, opium, and can be smuggled easily. The Opium Convention does not, as far as we know, take account of the danger which threatens from the importation of this drug.

The French authorities in Indo-China absolutely prohibit the hemp plant, but nevertheless it is being taken into the country in ever-increasing quantities. It can be used as a drink, can be smoked or chewed; the physical and mental effects are deadly.

We have not been able to ascertain, as yet, whether this noxious drug has made its appearance in Hongkong, but we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the authorities to the danger of it doing so. It is a danger that should exercise the thoughts of the Legislative Council.

CHINA'S VOLUNTEERS.

THE DANGER OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"We can do without war for tons of hundreds of years; we cannot do without an army for a day."

In this sentence the editor of a local native newspaper sums up his impressions of the present political situation in China.

He writes on the present volunteer movement, pointing out that in most of the provinces of China at this time bands of citizen soldiers have been formed, but that they are expending their military ardour in the interests of clan battles.

The writer explains that the Chinese volunteers being under the central, naturally, of the Ministry for War, refuse to take orders from the Provincial authorities. The only way, he says, to correct this is to encourage the spirit of patriotism, which at present is manifested locally, so to speak, that is to say the "guardians of the Empire" expend most of their energies in fighting their own people.

The following extract from a leading article in the "Shanghai Mercury" is very apropos of the situation:

Volunteer or slave by and by, was the argument of one speaker. Leisure your lives and goods, said another. The best, the only way to do this effectually, is to arm. We have no desire whatever to throw cold water on such sentiments as these. While we have no sympathy, and never have had sympathy with the stupidity of China's Chauvinism, with her old belief in her immense superiority to the rest of the world, and her supercilious assumption of suzerainty over all other nations, with, in short, the ignorant errors which brought her to the dust, we are by no means prepared to stand mutely by while she is needlessly humiliated, flaunted, and debased. If she is guilty of faults, let those faults be openly shown, and be openly remedied. But to attack her without due cause, to despoil her for no other reason than that she is weak, is to do a thing against which both reason and right feeling rebel. It is no wonder, then, that Chinese patriots are doing all they can to awaken the spirit of their countrymen to sense both of their wrong and of their duty. What is doubtful about the movement is its permanence. Where is the national debt redemption scheme? It is as dead as we prophesied, it would be. Is the present obsession in military matters to fizzle out like a bubble? There are a few arguments in its favour, but more against. Money, arms, organisation, &c. Where are these to come from as a regular thing, year in, year out? Most important of all, where is the discipline to come from? China is, perhaps, the most ill-disciplined nation on earth. What has just happened at Canton? An assassin has shot a general, and—so we are told in a telegram—the whole body-guard of that general took to their heels and ran. Now, an army without discipline is far more dangerous to its own people than it is to an enemy.

Herein, too, is the point at which the interest of the foreign dweller in China's treaty ports becomes engaged. Willy-nilly, he must take note, and very carefully note, of the present movement. Were it as certainly under control as a regiment of Prussian infantry is under control, we need not question it at all. But we know quite well that the reverse is the case. Hitherto rioting—itself an evidence of the indiscipline to which we refer—has been of the rough and ready kind which for arms takes to brickbats and other handy missiles, ugly enough at close quarters but not otherwise dangerous. How would it be if a thousand or two excited native volunteers were to throw in their lot with the old-time rioters? In such a guise the question becomes an exceedingly serious one, serious for the foreigner who runs the personal risk, but far more serious for China who runs, the national one. We can conceive of no surer way of bringing about the partition of China—otherwise practically impossible—than the use of volunteers thus. Hence, while we admire the theoretic patriotism of the movement, we call for extreme caution in its practice.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Thursday's meeting of the council the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt will put the following question:—

"With regard to the installation and operation of a station for wireless telegraphy in this colony, and in view of the fact that the commercial community is becoming restless at the apparent inaction of this Government, will the Government state definitely what steps it may be prepared to take to furnish what is now an absolute necessity for a colony, the greatest part of whose trade and life is connected with shipping?"

In this sentence the editor of a local native newspaper sums up his impressions of the present political situation in China.

He writes on the present volunteer movement, pointing out that in most of the provinces of China at this time bands of citizen soldiers have been formed, but that they are expending their military ardour in the interests of clan battles.

The writer explains that the Chinese volunteers being under the central, naturally, of the Ministry for War, refuse to take orders from the Provincial authorities. The only way, he says, to correct this is to encourage the spirit of patriotism, which at present is manifested locally, so to speak, that is to say the "guardians of the Empire" expend most of their energies in fighting their own people.

The following extract from a leading article in the "Shanghai Mercury" is very apropos of the situation:

Volunteer or slave by and by, was the argument of one speaker. Leisure your lives and goods, said another. The best, the only way to do this effectually, is to arm. We have no desire whatever to throw cold water on such sentiments as these. While we have no sympathy, and never have had sympathy with the stupidity of China's Chauvinism, with her old belief in her immense superiority to the rest of the world, and her supercilious assumption of suzerainty over all other nations, with, in short, the ignorant errors which brought her to the dust, we are by no means prepared to stand mutely by while she is needlessly humiliated, flaunted, and debased. If she is guilty of faults, let those faults be openly shown, and be openly remedied. But to attack her without due cause, to despoil her for no other reason than that she is weak, is to do a thing against which both reason and right feeling rebel. It is no wonder, then, that Chinese patriots are doing all they can to awaken the spirit of their countrymen to sense both of their wrong and of their duty. What is doubtful about the movement is its permanence. Where is the national debt redemption scheme? It is as dead as we prophesied, it would be. Is the present obsession in military matters to fizzle out like a bubble? There are a few arguments in its favour, but more against. Money, arms, organisation, &c. Where are these to come from as a regular thing, year in, year out? Most important of all, where is the discipline to come from? China is, perhaps, the most ill-disciplined nation on earth. What has just happened at Canton? An assassin has shot a general, and—so we are told in a telegram—the whole body-guard of that general took to their heels and ran. Now, an army without discipline is far more dangerous to its own people than it is to an enemy.

How would it be if a thousand or two excited native volunteers were to throw in their lot with the old-time rioters? In such a guise the question becomes an exceedingly serious one, serious for the foreigner who runs the personal risk, but far more serious for China who runs, the national one. We can conceive of no surer way of bringing about the partition of China—otherwise practically impossible—than the use of volunteers thus. Hence, while we admire the theoretic patriotism of the movement, we call for extreme caution in its practice.

OPIUM CURSE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Manila, April 10.

A little baby lay on its mother's breast on the bed under the mosquito curtains. The tiny room reeked with the fumes from the opium pipe the woman was smoking.

Men of the Secret Service filled the room into which they had broken. The house was being raided and this was the last capture. The woman denied that she was smoking, even with the pipe in her hands. She had lighted it to make her baby sleep, she said. Afterwards before the Chief the excuse was substantiated.

The incident throws a baleful light on the curse of opium. The mother explained that before her baby's birth she had been an opium smoker, and that when the little thing was born—it is now only eight months old—it would not sleep without opium. She did not smoke, she affirmed, but merely lit the pipe and, by blowing through the stem, kept it smouldering, the fumes enveloping the baby!

Even before it had arrived in this world it had been sacrificed on the altar of the drug.

Physiologically and psychologically the incident is interesting. It is one of the completest examples of hereditary and environmental that I have come across. The child is a confirmed slave to opium, almost a smoker at eight months! The mother does not actually enjoy the pipe herself, but lights it only for the sake of her little baby. Can one wonder that "decent-minded" people oppose the traffic in the drug?

HOME POLITICS.

London, April 3.—The battle

in Parliament over the Veto Bill began at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The policy of the Unionist party is to delay the bill as much as possible. No less than nine hundred amendments have been proposed, not to mention notices of one hundred and seventy-three questions. To-day alone, twenty-seven different questions were put to the Premier, whose answers throughout were couched in the most concise terms.

"Osaka Mainichi."

POLICE COURT.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

Tse Tim was charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in possession of 530 tael of loose opium. He was arrested in Connaught Road by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. For the last three years he had charge of the s.s. Lurres trading between Hongkong and Saigon, and until quite lately, when signs of chest trouble became apparent, he looked as though many years of activity and health were yet before him.

The deceased, who will be mourned by quite a host of friends here, leaves an aged mother, wife of the late Major Frampton, who resides at Teignmouth in Devonshire, and his wife, whose home is in London.

He is to be succeeded on the Lurres by Chief Officer Pago.

The funeral took place to-day, the cortège passing the monument at 5.30 p.m.

According to figures published in the "Asahi," the actual net "profit" from the Japanese Government monopoly for the fiscal year ending the 31st ultimo amounted to Yen 62,153,700, against an estimated net "profit" of Yen 61,311,400.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HONGKONG
AND THE CORONATION.
To the Editor "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir.—The skeleton programme of the Coronation festivities submitted for public approval hardly seems to me to be an ideal one.

It may be that practical considerations not apparent to me render what might be considered an ideal programme impossible of attainment and the following suggestions must be taken as being made subject to this contingency.

To take the case of the entertainment of the children first. The programme appears to contemplate the children being gathered together in their schools, given an address, presented with a medal, and then given tea and refreshments.

The idea of an "address" in connection with the entertainment of children assembled in school does not appeal to me. It savours too much of a lecture. It must be remembered, too, that the children will be of ages ranging from 20 or thereabouts to a much more youthful age and what might be understood and appreciated by one age might be regarded as a lesson by another.

A few simple words indicating the loyalty which should be entertained for our Sovereigns, the honour they should be held in, and the protection and benefits we enjoy under their rule, which can easily be understood by all ages, appear to me to be all that is required.

I also think the tea might be associated with some form of amusement if a practical method of doing so can be hit upon.

Another feature of this branch of the programme which strikes me is that it leaves the children at the Peak and home on the lower levels, whose education takes place at home, altogether in the cold.

If any children are to be associated with the Coronation the class I refer to should undoubtedly be included. It would be a comparatively simple matter to assemble them all together and give them an afternoon's enjoyment in the grounds of Mountain Lodge, or the Mount, if the owners would kindly lend them for the purpose. Sports and tea would seem to be the best method of entertaining them and a medal would be a fitting complement to the entertainment.

I also think, since consideration for, and sympathy with, the afflicted is pre-eminently a Kingly quality, that some attempt might be made to render the inmates of the Public Hospitals temporarily oblivious to the monotony of their suffering and of their pain.

It is I think a matter of regret that no military and naval display is proposed. I quite appreciate the consideration for the forces which desire to save them from the fatigue of standing for a long time under arms on two close occasions during the hot weather; but it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some method of display at the Coronation which avoided this. It is, above all things, a time of pomp and ceremony; of demonstration of Government and the powers that lie behind Government.

A better opportunity could not be had of bringing home to the large population of this Colony a lively sense of the protection it enjoys while dwelling and trading here, and of the political significance of the Throne and the force supporting the Throne.

The display need not be prolonged. All that is required is that it should be effective. A landing of the Kowloon and Naval Forces at various portions of the Colony, and a march by them to Statue Square, where they would join a general gathering of the troops on the Island culminating in a march round similar to that so recently and impressively carried out, would be all that would be necessary. The saluting point of His Excellency could appropriately be fixed at the Statue of the King himself, and a proclamation, or address, or something of that description, by His Excellency would form a fitting finale to an imposing display.

One suggestion I have to make as regards illumination. Why should not a chain of bonfires be lighted on the Kowloon Hill? Given fine weather it would add

enormously to the spectacular effect as compared with lanterns displayed on buildings difficult to view save by piece-meal.

One other suggestion, and I come to an end. Since the exercise of mercy is one of the divinities of the Prerogatives of Kingship, why not associate the commencement of the new reign by an exhibition of Kingly clemency in the form of a review of the sentences of the prisoners in the gaol, and a remission of such of them, or such part of them, as might not be considered prejudicial to the public interest. This, I admit, is more a question for the Government than for the community; but if the community express the desire the Government should give it every consideration.

I enclose my card.
Yours, &c.,
A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY.

Hongkong, April 19th.

BILIBID AND OPIUM.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

"TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Manila, April 16.

The Philippine Government's crusade against the opium vice is surely, if slowly, having effect. Within a generation the drug will have been eliminated from the Islands.

The Secret Service last month secured close on fifty convictions against smugglers. The sentences imposed averaged six months.

In this connection it is interesting, if disappointing, to note that the method adopted by the Philippine Government to discourage opium smoking—hard labour in Bilibid Prison—is not meeting with the success it deserves.

The prisoners on dismissal as a rule are cured of the habit, but at the slightest sign of "interior" troubles, indigestion, cholera, or other sickness, they fly to the pipe for relief.

The authorities assure me that the present generation of opium smokers, which they believe will be the last, are too strongly imbued with the merits of the drug ever to refrain from its use. They recognise its evils but are very strongly of opinion that these are overbalanced by its virtues.

The inflated price of opium, due to the stringent measures in operation against its use, is the most powerful deterrent that could be employed. It is impossible for the majority of Chinese here, or Filipinos to purchase so costly a luxury, and continence is enforced being imposed.

Without going into the merits or demerits of the opium question in connection with the alternatives to the drug which its abolition will certainly introduce, I can say from first-hand knowledge that the Islands are being rid of the curse.

HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTERED.

A CHINESE METHOD OF WARNING EVILDOERS.

We learn from the native newspapers that the Chinese Government propose to make use of the remains of the Manchu surveyor who sold plans of the Manchurian fortifications and was executed for the crime in a novel manner as a deterrent to other evildoers.

The man, as we reported, was executed, and the Government will now preserve his mutilated body in glass case and expose it to public gaze as a warning to others who might prove traitors to their country.

As a modern, and Chinese, example of the "hanged, drawn and quartered" system the idea is not without interest.

The chief American exports to China and Hongkong for the year 1910 were:—Wheat flour, \$2,871,742; illuminating oil, \$5,923,292; and cotton cloths, \$4,151,340. The total exports reached a value of \$21,681,562, being a decrease of nearly 25 per cent from the previous year.

News reached Shanghai on the 13th inst. that the men J. A. B. Ezra and S. Moses, against whom warrants had been issued, had reached Yokohama but had immediately left again. The day before a report gained currency that they had been arrested there, but this now turns out to be untrue.

THE PLAGUE.

From Chinese sources, says Dr. Wu, chairman of the International Plague Conference, we learn that the first case of pneumonic plague, reported in Manchuria, occurred at the town of Manchouvia, on October 12, 1910, (6th of 9th moon), but owing to the energetic action of the Russian authorities only about 400 died. The last case was reported on December 25, i.e. two and a half months after the outbreak. The first cases reported in Harbin were on November 7 (6th of 10th moon), when

two tarabagan hunters who had arrived from Manchuria, were lodged in the shop of an artisan, well mechanic. These two men died of plague and infected four others, with whom they lived. From this time forth the epidemic began to spread rapidly, and Harbin soon earned an unenviable reputation as a plague distributing centre from whence it spread into central and southern Manchuria and far into the northern Provinces of Chihli and Shantung.

The following low dates of interest as showing the rate at which certain centres became infected—Manchuria, October 12, 1910; Tientsin, December 4, 1910; Harbin, November 7, 1910; Hulunbu (not on a railway) December 1; Shuangchenglu, January 5, 1911; Kunmingtze, December 11, 1910; Kirin city (eighty miles from a railway, January, 1911; Mukden, January 2, 1911; Nsinmien, January 1, 1911; Chinehou, January 1, 1911; Yungpinglu, (not on a railway) January 15, 1911; Tientsin, January 15, 1911; Peking, January 2, 1911; Chofoo, (by sea from Taiwan) January 21, 1911; Tsinsan, February 7, 1911.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA JAPAN.]

Now York, April 5.—Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, replying to the interpellation in the Senate with regard to the part taken by the Government in making contracts for American shipyards for the construction of Argentine battleships, admitted that the "dollar diplomacy" is to disclose the secrets of the U. S. Navy to that country. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, is quoted as saying that in the said battleships the American fire control system will be adopted and the torpedo tubes are to be constructed according to the American naval model. The same course will be taken in the construction of Chilean battleships, the bidding for which will take place to-day at the Chilean Legation in Washington.—"Jiji Shimpo."

New York, April 5.—It has been settled that the Mexican insurgent leader Madero will proceed to the capital to hold a peace conference. The Premier has sent him a pass guaranteeing his safety.

To-day, Mr. Harrison was elected Mayor of Chicago for the fifth time.—"Asahi."

Washington, April 3.—Mr. Knox, U. S. Secretary of State, had a conference with President Taft, in connexion with a report that probably Japan contemplates some revision in the text of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, so as to enable the Anglo-American arbitration treaty to be concluded.—"Osaka Mainichi."

President Taft is reported to have stated that there is good hope of an arbitration treaty being concluded between England, America, Japan and France.—"Osaka Mainichi."

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the 13th:—Cheng Rubber Estates Tls. 31-2 cash. Bukit Toh Ahang R. Tls. 31-2 cash. Anglo-Java Estate Tls. 63-4 cash. Sungala Rubber Estate Tls. 2-50 cash.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advices of the declaration of the following dividends: Kuala Lumpurs 6/- per share; Highland and Lowlands 4/- per share; United Sumatras 3/- per share; and London Asiatic 15 per cent.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

We are desirous to state that on the occasion of Lady Lugard's weekly At Home on Friday next, Mr. Timmerscheidt, accompanied by Mr. Danenborg, has kindly consented to play the whole of the Cesarfrank Sonata, and Mr. Denman Fuller also has most kindly promised to play.

Lady Lugard will address some 200 European children—members of the Ministering Children's League—at Government House to-morrow, Thursday, at 3.45 p.m.

RUSSIAN HORSES FOR IMPERIAL STUD.

To-morrow sixty horses, for the Imperial stud, which have been stabled for some days at Shanghai, will leave for Peking. Under instructions from the Imperial Chinese Government, Dr. W. L. Chow, Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class of the Garde Imperiale (France), visited Voronej (Russia) to purchase horses for the Imperial Government for stud and other purposes, and selected sixty horses ranging in age from three to four and a half years, and averaging nearly sixteen hands in height, including six stallions, sixteen mares and thirty-eight geldings. After purchase at Voronej, the horses were conveyed by rail to Odessa—a journey of six days—and then shipped to Shanghai by the Russian steamer Sibir, which left Odessa on January 30 and arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant—a voyage lasting seventy days.

Throughout the voyage the animals were under the personal supervision and attendance of Dr. Chow, who holds the highest veterinary degrees obtainable in France and has spent upwards of ten years in that country in pursuance of his studies, and it is probably due to his diligence that they arrived in Shanghai in such excellent condition. The changes in climatic conditions and insubordination of stable hands made his task most difficult, and every credit is due to him for the able manner in which he executed, not only the usual duties of veterinary surgeon, but also of purchaser, shipper and manager of the consignment. At present the horses show few signs of the fact that they have recently completed a long sea voyage, and seem to be in almost perfect condition and to appreciate their stabling.

To-morrow the first batch will leave Shanghai for Tientsin, on route to Peking, by the C. M. S. Kungping, and the second batch will leave by the same steamer at a later date. The horses are of the same type as the Russian cavalry horse, and a strain which it has taken nearly 200 years to bring to the present state of perfection includes the old and well-known Norfolk and Norman blood.

THE SHORT-LIVED REBELLION.

Now that the Ichang soldiers have returned we are able to get some really accurate information of what happened in this short-lived rebellion, says a correspondent of the "N. C. D. News."

Most of the trouble was in the Chien-chiang district; where something like 10,000 people got together and looted the houses of all the rich in the district, broke into the gaol and freed the prisoners. They seem to have had it all their own way, as the local soldiers soon joined with the rebels. On the arrival of the Ichang troops the number in the field had considerably decreased, mostly because all the looting possible was over, and, there being nothing more to gain, many had returned to their homes.

Those who remained, armed as they were with ancient weapons of warfare, were soon overcome by the modern-armed troops, and the result was a quick dispersion. Eighty-six were left dead on the field, while not one of the troops was injured. The leader of the rebellion was shot during the fight and his head was brought in for reward. Of those captured, over thirty are said to have been beheaded.

THE JAPANESE BOGEY.

It is whispered, doubtless without authority, but still persistently, that the secret reason which the Administration has for urging the fortification of Puntamo is—the fear of Japan. The whispered argument for the Mann Bill against spies (who, in one hundred and twenty years of our national existence have never before disturbed us) is—the Japanese. The reason for the secret sending to Congress and the ostentatiously frightened withdrawal of the confidential report on the army was the Japanese. The villains of the little stories in which foreign officers bargain in broken English for plans of Corregidor island, or in which secret non-English-speaking wireless stations are discovered on the shores of Puget Sound, or vast stores of arms, ammunition, and explosives found on the Sandwich Islands are—the Japanese.

Now we make bold to say that the Administration has no fear of Japan, has no knowledge of Japanese plots, no suspicion that any such plots exist—no idea, no thought, dream, or fancy that Japan desires anything but permanent friendship with this country. The General Staff may pull its sword belt up a hole whenever it learns of a stranger with a camera; Senator Beveridge may hear the tocsin of war every time the clock strikes; and Mr. Hobson may sleep with a revolver in each hand and a cutlass in his teeth; but we are confident that President Taft, Secretary Knox, Assistant-Secretary Wilson, and those who know the outlook best retire at night to restful couches, undisturbed by dreams of burning cities and ports ravaged by hordes of barbarians descending out of the East.

Such being the case, it is simply criminal for "Jingo" Congressmen, anxious for big army and navy appropriations, and newspapers eager for sensation, to harp eternally on a Japanese-American war. They have wrought a part of the people up to a state bordering on hysteria on the subject. They have professed to have performed sundry remarkable feats in Mongolia. This address completely deceived foreigners and Chinese alike. On Sunday the fraud was discovered, but the "evangelist" had decamped a few minutes previously through a back door.

To-day the first batch will leave Shanghai for Tientsin, on route to Peking, by the C. M. S. Kungping, and the second batch will leave by the same steamer at a later date. The horses are of the same type as the Russian cavalry horse, and a strain which it has taken nearly 200 years to bring to the present state of perfection includes the old and well-known Norfolk and Norman blood.

The Japanese would no more dream of trying to land a hostile army on the Pacific Coast than on the moon. The physical impossibility of transporting across the Pacific such an army with its supplies is absolute, as every military man knows. But were it not possible, it would be the very move we should wish an enemy to make—a move to his utter destruction.

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [1065]

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Kleist, for Europe &c., on

the 19th April:

Appetee, J. G. Jones, O. G.

Ah Fong Junken, Mr. &

Ah Hang Mrs.

Alleson, J. L. Kohnmann, J. D.

Aughenbaugh, Koun Lee Soap

Mr. and Mrs. Kunth, H. Porcy

Buckhouse, Mr. Luttrell, H. P.

& Mrs. J. H. Lafferty, John

Barlow, S. H. Lu Wah Song

Baxdixon, Capt. Li Sian Yang

Betz, Mr. & Mrs. Lam Chan Lee

G. W. Leo Yet

Berger, C. E. Lycéur, Mr.

Boyes, Mr. & Mrs. Mory, Col. Dr.

J. A. Neal, T. G. Moizettin, Mr.

Brennan, A. Melvin, J. D.

Burnmaster, J. A. Men On

Blacky, Paul Mitchell, G. B.

Brandt, Mr. Mortenson, Mr.

Chu Yok Pang Neal, T. G.

Coker, A. B. Ng Seng Toi,

Clark, J. S. Mr. & Mrs. Nelson, I. B.

Campbell, T. G. Nelson, I. B.

Christensen, N. Cloud, Miss A.

Droop, Dr. Ng Sheng Fung

Fiches, L. Droop, Dr.

Elwood, W. Elwood, and servant

F

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., April 20. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., May 26.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., June 16.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., June 10. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., July 7.

"MONTEAGLE" ... Wed., June 28.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., July 28.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (second Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £48. Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to— D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
TIENTHSIN CHIPISHING ... Friday, 21st April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } KUMSANG ... Friday, 21st April, Noon.
& CALOUTTA
MANILA LOONGSANG ... Saturday, 22nd April, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Nausung" and "Fookang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911.

[8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer Tons Captain On or about
"SUVERIO" 6,282 ... F. S. Cowley. 4th May
"KUMERIC" 6,282 ... G. B. McGill. 30th May
"LUGERIC" 6,400 ... J. Mathis. 30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Commercial Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucero" and "Osterie" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Erected on or about Will leave for On or about

Tjilatjap SHANGHAI 2nd half Apr. JAVA 2nd half April

Tjilatjap JAVA 2nd half Apr. JAPAN 2nd half April

Tjilatjap JAVA 2nd half Apr. JAVA 1st half May

Tjilatjap JAPAN 1st half May. JAVA 1st half May

Tjilatjap JAVA 1st half May. SHANGHAI 1st half May

Tjilatjap JAVA 1st half May. JAVA 2nd half May

Tjilatjap JAVA 2nd half May. JAPAN 2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B.I.L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
King's Building.

Telephone No. 875.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE,

LONDON AND
ANTWERP VIA
SINGAPORE,

PENANG, CO-

LOMBO AND
PORT SAID...

KAMO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 26th
Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000 April, at Daylight.

AKI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 10th
Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 May, at Daylight.

MISHIMA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 24th
Capt. A. E. Moser, Tons 8,000 May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C.,

& SEATTLE ...

KAMAKURA MARU, SATURDAY, 20th
Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C.,

& SEATTLE ...

TAMBA MARU, TUESDAY,
SHANGHAI, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 25th April, at Noon.

MOJI, KOBE, TUESDAY,
AWA MARU, Capt. Iriizawa, Tons 7,000 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY & MEL-

BOURNE, via

MANILA, TONS

DAY ISLAND,

TOWNSVILLE and

BRISBANE.....

KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY,
Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000 12th May, at Noon.

YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY,
Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 9th June, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, TOSA MARU,

MOJI & KOBE Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000 26th April.

NAGASAKI, KO-

BE and YOKO- YAWATA MARU, WEDNESDAY,
HAMA Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 10th May, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKO-

KAGA MARU, THURSDAY,
HAMA Capt. M. Hagiwara, Tons 7,000 27th April, at 11 A.M.

5 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy

* Carries duck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marsailles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

HOMeward.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Bayern 20th April

Friedland 24th May

Scandia 18th May

Slavonia 4th June

Segovia 15th June

Spica 1st July

Silesia 12th July

C. Ford. Laeisz, 28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

[146]

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Date.

RUBI 4000 S. Crosby ... MANILA, THURSDAY,

ZAPIRO... 4000 M. G. Smith. CEBU & ILOILO, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Halyang ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins. FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 A.M.

Haitan ... Capt. J. S. Reach. TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun ... Capt. J. W. Evans. SUNDAY, 23rd April, at 11 A.M

INDIAN NEWS.

Bombay, March 17.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ernest Albert Croft, an Australian, with cheating. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who assumed different names at different places, arrived in Bombay recently from Aden. At the latter place, where he called himself a doctor, he is alleged to have induced people to lend him money on the pretext that he was expecting a draft from Australia. When he arrived in Bombay he put up at the Hotel Majestic and commenced cheating tailors and other tradesmen. He also induced people to lend him money amounting to about Rs. 800 by telling them that he was writing a book which would be shortly published and that he would soon return their money. He opened an account with Messrs. Cox and Co. and subsequently drew cheques for double the amount that he had deposited. Inspector Favel on receiving certain information arrested the accused on the 8th instant. The Magistrate framed charges against the accused of having elicited Messrs. Cornaglia and Co., Trencher and Co., and the Poona Dairy Co., to the extent of Rs. 150. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 155 or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for two and a half months.

Allahabad, March 21.—With regard to Reuter's tale rams as to the wounding of a sailor in the fight with gun-runners between Aden and Portim, it is understood that the blow was incurred some little time back with Bluejackets from the "Prosperino" in order to assist in watching the coast line. The Turks were on the alert further to the north, and hence gun-runners from Jibotil were trying to land arms within the limits of the Aden Protectorate. It is possible that the blow above mentioned has been engaged in a little fight at Ras Alara.

Rangoon, March 22.—While on his way down the river to Syriem, last evening, a European named J. Allison, formerly a sergeant of the Rangoon Police, jumped overboard from a ferry boat and all effort to save him proved futile. The deceased was 28 years old, having been in the police for a short time only after taking his discharge from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Shwebo. He lost his last position in the Burmah Oil Co. on Saturday and had been since despondent, but at the time he was on board he seemed very joyful and challenged one of his friends to a swimming match which the latter declined. Allison before he could be prevented jumped off from the side of the boat.

JAPANESE SENTIMENT.

Japan does not wish to remain on an exceptional footing in her relations with any foreign country because of a difference in race between her people and other peoples of the civilized world. It is humiliating to Japanese national pride to acknowledge any inferiority even by innuendo; or, while the clause in the old treaty is nominally bi-lateral and runs against American immigrants to Japan as well as vice versa, it is in intent a curtailment of the liberty of Japanese subjects to enter and reside in the United States. By eliminating this provision the new treaty makes the much-desired concession of perfect equality to Japan. It is matter of sentiment; and, Japanese sentiment being satisfied, it is understood that the government at Tokyo itself will adopt needed regulations to prevent any considerable emigration of Japanese to the Western Hemisphere. In fact, such regulations have been in force for several years and the number of residents of Japanese nationality in the United States is said to have diminished; more go from this country than come to it; and their number has certainly not increased. Moreover, the public of Japan is to encourage emigration to her Asiatic spheres of influence—Korea, Shantung, Formosa—and to discourage it from flowing elsewhere. Her

Intimacies.



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,
1a, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong; 1st April, 1911. [029]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road. [063]

PO SING

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH
No. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK
of every description done here;
Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presentings
great variety and at special rates suitable to all tastes and purse. [085]

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING
FORGENT'S
WEAR.

ARRIVAL OF

New
Summer
Goods

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1048]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP... \$1,250,000.)
Loans-on-Mortgaging of House Property
&c.

Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OWNER OR
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司 公 隆 聖 李
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened the

FURNITURE STORE.

No. 59, Des Voeux Road Central,
The only Shop in Hongkong with

this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction." (Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO. 18th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
(FLOWER STREET)

TO NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

6 Brilliant Moving Pictures 6

MISS VERA FERRACE, MISS GRAICE VYVEENE,
737] Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&
FULL

TRADE

In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight
Tins

MARK



W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND."No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

931]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

For Sight Seeing on an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUC-
TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools,
installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK
78 ft. by 88 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in
2-3 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 8,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
THE SHOPS RAMPING UP TO 100 Tons.
Estimates given for Docking, Repair to Hull and Machinery,
Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:
TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

Telephone No. 800.
Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

HUNG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS
AND FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electrical
Silver Plated, Glass and Iron
Ware of all descriptions, Always on
hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [78]

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph,"

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [87]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
"Empire" Cinematograph
Theatre,
Des Voeux Road Central, opposite
Central Market.

That the LIFE AND PASSION
OF CHRIST
will be exhibited on
Matinees

at

Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th.

The Grand Film Highly
Interesting
THE DAILY LIFE OF AN
HUMAN APE

on board of the

S.S. "WASHINGTON."

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK.

On SUNDAY, 9th April, 1911,
5 p.m.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Prices as usual.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [890]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.
Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery,
Flannels and underwear washed by
skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry Cleaning
a speciality. Depot No. 4, Beaconfield
Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [981]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR
GARAGE.

TRY OUR
New 40 H. Power
RUBY COLOUR
CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$7. per hour.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
63, Des Voeux Road Central. [49]GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHIEN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909,
the rates of Subscription to the

Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly
issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$86 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month
proportional. Subscriptions for any
period less than one month will be
charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when
the address is accessible to messenger.

Peak subscribers can have their copies
delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.50 per quarter
is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any
part of the world is 30 cents per
quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary
subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

"Hongkong Telegraph,"

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [87]

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

"Hongkong Telegraph,"

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [87]

By Order,

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, April 5.—Naval experts have discussed the subject of the effect of an aeroplane upon various descriptions of men-of-war. They incline to agree in the opinion that the best method of defending men-of-war against the attack of an aeroplane would be a counter-attack on the latter. A speaker stated that although the construction of the Dreadnought germinated in Japan, a deficiency in finances made other countries forestall her in launching a battleship of the type.

April 4.—It is rumoured that Japan will consent to the alteration of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty so as to permit the conclusion of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. The British Foreign Department says that the rumour is a mere supposition, but it is generally believed that some views have been exchanged between Japan and Great Britain with regard to the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. So far the papers here have not commented upon the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, but it is stated that Liberal papers are satisfied with it.

Mr. Moberly Bell, Manager of "The Times," is dead. He died from heart failure while sitting at his desk in "The Times" Office.

A severe blizzard is reported from all parts of England, with frost and snow. In Yorkshire the snow lies a foot deep.

CANTON'S Y.M.C.A.

For several weeks the above association has been carrying on a campaign to secure funds with which to purchase land on which they are to erect a new building. The members of this association wish to extend very sincere congratulations to our sister association in Canton on the success of this great enterprise. At the end of March they had secured the amount they sought, 60,000 dollars. Probably no other association of the age of this one in Canton, has been able to secure an amount so large. The Canton association has been organized less than three years. This shows the strength of the influence which it has already been able to exert. Now they are ready to use the gift which they have from America to put up a building adequate for their needs. We trust that this building may go up at once.—"Hongkong's Young Men."

AGES OF REIGNING MONARCHS.

There are a great number of very old sovereigns among the rulers in Europe. The doyen is the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who completed his eighty-fourth year on April 2nd. Next comes Kaiser Franz Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary, who was 80 on August 18th.

Then follow Prince Heinrich of Reuss J. L., who is 78; the Pope, Pius X., who completed his seventy-fifth year on June 2nd; the King of Rumania, who is 71; Prince Johann of Liechtenstein, who is 70; the King of Montenegro, who is 69; the King of Denmark, who is 68; the King of Serbia, 66; the Sultan, 65; the King of Greece, 64; the Prince zu Schaumburg-Lippe, 64; the King of Wurtemberg and the King of Bavaria, who are 62; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Sterlitz, 62; and the Prince of Monaco, 61.

Among the reigning Princes in middle age are the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, 58; Prince Günther of Schleswig-Holstein-Rudolstadt, 58; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 57; the Duke of Anhalt, 54; the King of Sweden, 53; Kaiser Wilhelm, who was 52 on February 27th; the King of Bulgaria, 49; the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, 45; the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the King of Saxony, 45; the Czar, 42; the Grand Duke of Hesse, 41; and the King of Italy, 40.

The younger monarchs are the Prince zur Lippe, 30; the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, 30; the King of Norway, 38; the King of Belgiums, 35; the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, 34; Prince Heinrich Reuss A. L., 32; the Queen of the Netherlands, 30; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 26; and the King of Spain, who is now the youngest reigning monarch, 24.—"The London Gentlewoman."

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 11/1
Do. Demand	1/9/1
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9/1
France—Bank T.T.	8.88%
America—Bank T.T.	4.4%
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.64%
In Ila T.T.	13.1%
Do. Demand	1.95
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7.4%
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 77/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	.88%
Java—Bank T.T.	10.9%
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 3/16
10 days' sight San Fco & N. York	1/7
4 months' sight do.	1/4/2
80 days' sight Sydney & Mel-	
bourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.3%
6 months' sight do.	2.3%
4 months' sight Germany	1.8%
Bar Silver	24%
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	\$11.00

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Mongolia)	22nd inst.
Gör. (Prinz Sigismund)	30th inst.
American (Porsia) 10th prox.	
American (Korea) 10th prox.	

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru arrived at San Francisco on 13th inst.

The Hansa s.s. Rheinselns left Shanghai on 17th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on 20th inst., p.m.

The Imperial German Mail-s.s. Prinzess Alice, which left here on 22nd ult., at noon, arrived at Gor on 18th inst., at 8 a.m.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s.s. Korea sailed from San Francisco on 18th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 10th prox.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s.s. Persia sailed from San Francisco on 12th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 10th prox.

ARRIVALS.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 19th April—Hungay 16th April Coal—H. A. L.

Daidi Maru, Jap. s.s. 810, H. Murayama, 19th April—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 18th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Huiyang, Br. s.s. 1,962, A. E. Hollings, 19th April—Foochow via Swatow 16th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 2,904, J. Taylor, 19th April—Shanghai 16th April Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 939, Sonne, 10th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Lianon, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 19th April—Canton 18th April Gen.—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port Courbot, 15th April Coal—J. M. & Co.

Romney, Br. s.s. 2,678, McDonnell, 18th April—Singapore 12th April Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Kawloon, Gör. s.s. 1,450, E. Anders, 1